

LABOR MARKET REVIEW



August 2020 Labor Market Review

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Economic Growth Region 9

Statistical Data Report for August 2020, Released October 2020

State Employment and Unemployment

Unemployment rates were lower in August in 41 states, higher in 2 states, and stable in 7 states and the District of Columbia, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. All 50 states and the District had jobless rate increases from a year earlier. The national unemployment rate fell by 1.8 percentage points over the month to 8.4 percent but was 4.7 points higher than in August 2019.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in 40 states and was essentially unchanged in 10 states and the District of Columbia in August 2020. Over the year, nonfarm payroll employment decreased in 49 states and the District and was essentially unchanged in 1 state.

Nevada had the highest unemployment rate in August, 13.2 percent, followed by Rhode Island, 12.8 percent, and Hawaii and New York, 12.5 percent each. Nebraska had the lowest rate, 4.0 percent, followed by Utah, 4.1 percent, and Idaho, 4.2 percent. In total, 29 states had jobless rates lower than the U.S. figure of 8.4 percent, 10 states had higher rates, and 11 states and the District of Columbia had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.



Economic Growth Region (EGR) 9

Bartholomew, Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland Counties

August 2020 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)						
Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Aug-20	Jul-20	Aug-19
U.S.	160,966,000	147,224,000	13,742,000	8.5%	10.5%	3.8%
IN	3,364,666	3,147,142	217,524	6.5%	8.0%	3.4%
EGR 9	170,295	161,018	9,277	5.4%	6.8%	3.0%
Columbus MSA	44,527	42,139	2,388	5.4%	6.9%	2.5%
Bartholomew Co.	44,527	42,139	2,388	5.4%	6.9%	2.5%
Dearborn Co.	25,286	23,785	1,501	5.9%	7.2%	3.6%
Decatur Co.	15,181	14,454	727	4.8%	6.1%	2.8%
Franklin Co.	11,306	10,797	509	4.5%	5.4%	3.4%
Jackson Co.	23,472	22,183	1,289	5.5%	6.6%	2.8%
Jefferson Co.	14,808	13,921	887	6.0%	7.8%	3.6%
Jennings Co.	13,612	12,855	757	5.6%	6.9%	3.0%
Ohio Co.	3,149	2,945	204	6.5%	8.4%	3.3%
Ripley Co.	14,037	13,330	707	5.0%	6.1%	3.3%
Switzerland Co.	4,917	4,609	308	6.3%	7.8%	3.3%
Batesville	3,573	3,404	169	4.7%	5.9%	3.1%
Brookville	1,104	1,025	79	7.2%	7.8%	5.7%
Columbus	25,573	24,129	1,444	5.6%	7.2%	2.5%
Greensburg	6,686	6,292	394	5.9%	7.9%	3.1%
Lawrenceburg	2,001	1,790	211	10.5%	12.9%	4.9%
Madison	5,449	5,070	379	7.0%	8.9%	3.4%
North Vernon	2,963	2,751	212	7.2%	9.1%	3.2%
Seymour	10,620	9,908	712	6.7%	8.0%	2.8%

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics | Unemployment Statistics Released: 09/20 | Notes: The data displayed are presented as estimates only. The most recent month's data are always preliminary and are revised when the next month's data are released.

Unemployment Rates by State (seasonally adjusted): August 2020

U.S. - 8.4%

Illinois - 11%

Indiana - 6.4%

Kentucky - 7.6%

Michigan - 8.7%

Ohio - 8.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rank by County (of 92 counties): August 2020

#18 - Ohio(6.5%)

#21 - Switzerland(6.3%)

#28 - Jefferson(6%)

#30 - Dearborn(5.9%)

#44 - Jennings(5.6%)

#46 - Jackson(5.5%)

#48 - Bartholomew(5.4%)

#63 - Ripley(5%)

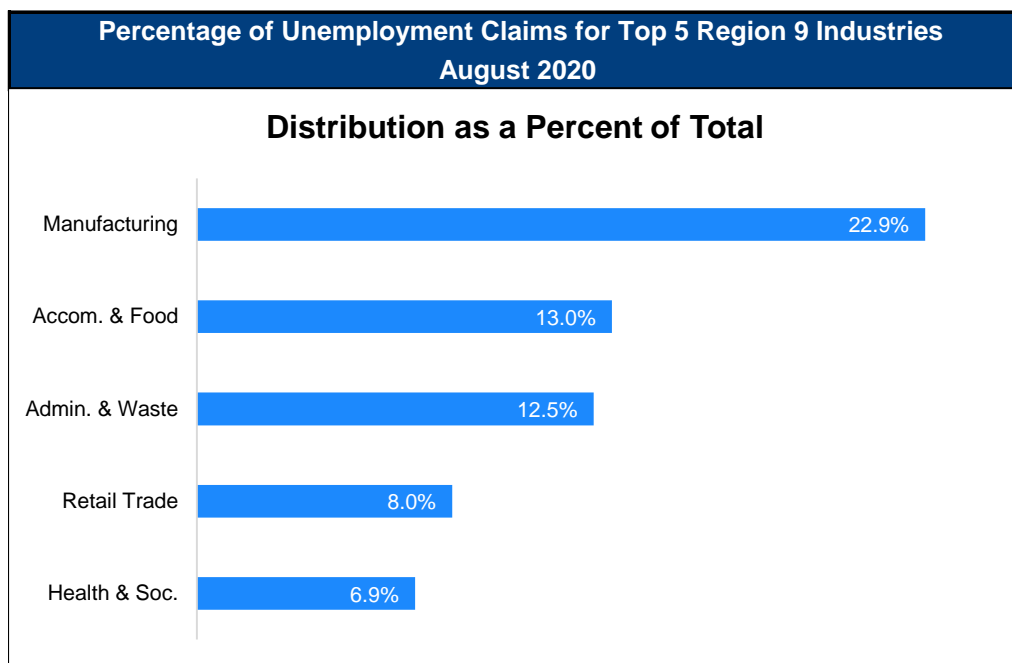
#70 - Decatur(4.8%)

#85 - Franklin(4.5%)

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Development, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to August 2020 from				
CPI Item	Aug-19	Jul-20	Aug-19	Jul-20
	U.S. City		Midwest Region*	
All Items	1.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%
Food & Beverages	4%	0.1%	2.9%	-0.3%
Housing	2.1%	0.2%	2%	0.3%
Apparel	-5.9%	1.8%	-7.7%	1.2%
Transportation	-4.1%	0.8%	-3.4%	1.2%
Medical Care	4.5%	0.1%	4.3%	0.5%
Recreation	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
Education & Communication	2.3%	0.4%	2.7%	0.4%
Other Goods & Services	2.2%	-0.2%	1.7%	-0.7%

*Midwest region = Midwest Urban Average. Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin | Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

WARN Notices

WARN Notices for Region 9 for August 2020				
Company	City	County	# of workers affected	Notice Date
Hollywood Casino Lawrenceburg	Lawrenceburg	Dearborn	57	8/14/2020
Avis Budget Car Rental, LLC	Statewide	Statewide	19	8/28/2020

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, WARN Notices | For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet:

<https://www.doleta.gov/programs/factsheet/warn.htm>

Unemployment Claims: August 2020

Region 9

Initial Claims

08/01/20 - 545(D)

08/08/20 - 417(D)

08/15/20 - 456(D)

08/22/20 - 370(D)

08/29/20 - 381(D)

Continued Claims

08/01/20 - 5,738

08/08/20 - 5,276

08/15/20 - 4,952

08/22/20 - 4,685

08/29/20 - 4,518

Total Claims

08/01/20 - 6,283

08/08/20 - 5,693

08/15/20 - 5,408

08/22/20 - 5,055

08/29/20 - 4,899

State of Indiana

Initial Claims

08/01/20 - 12,551

08/08/20 - 10,624

08/15/20 - 11,569

08/22/20 - 10,597

08/29/20 - 10,779

Continued Claims

08/01/20 - 199,336

08/08/20 - 183,083

08/15/20 - 170,341

08/22/20 - 164,596

08/29/20 - 158,742

Total Claims

08/01/20 - 211,887

08/08/20 - 193,707

08/15/20 - 181,910

08/22/20 - 175,193

08/29/20 - 169,521

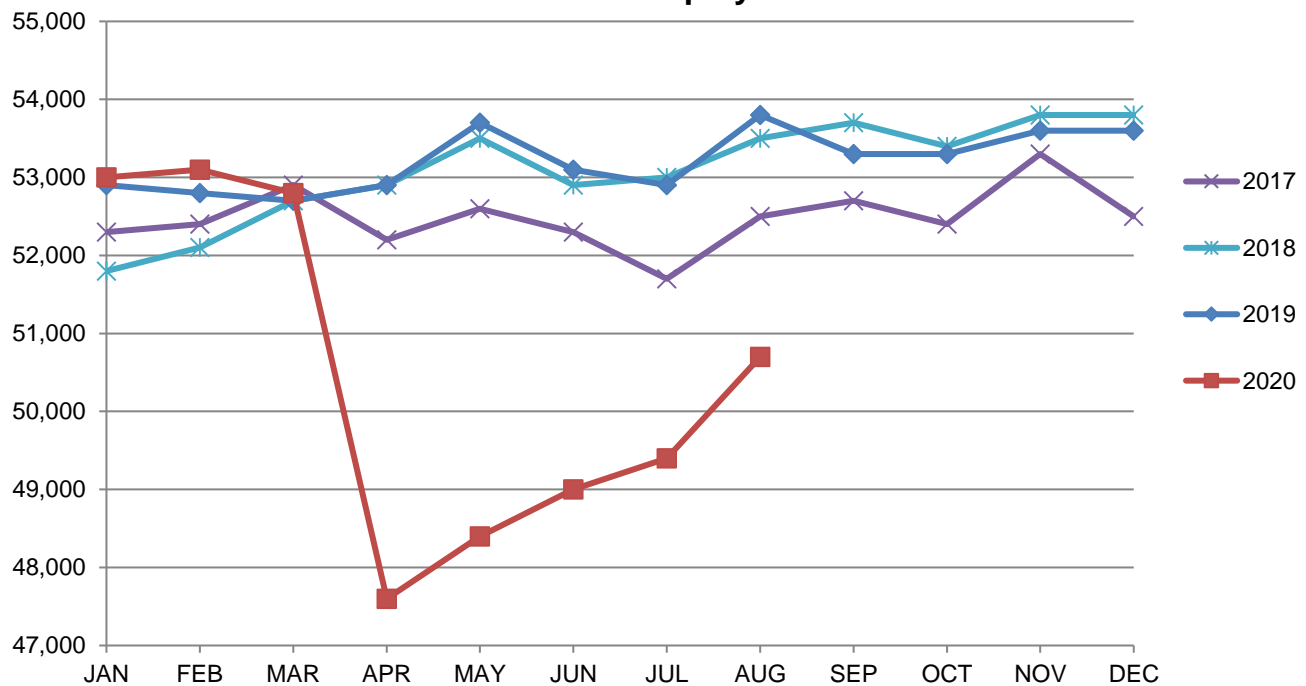
(D) indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status |

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Development

Columbus MSA							
Wage and Salaried Employment	August 2020			# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Industry	Aug-20	Jul-20	Aug-19	Jul-20 to Aug-20		Aug-19 to Aug-20	
Total Nonfarm	50,700	49,400	53,800	1,300	2.6%	-3,100	-5.8%
Total Private	44,800	44,400	47,700	400	0.9%	-2,900	-6.1%
Goods Producing	21,000	21,000	22,300	0	0.0%	-1,300	-5.8%
Service-Providing	29,700	28,400	31,500	1,300	4.6%	-1,800	-5.7%
Private Service Providing	23,800	23,400	25,400	400	1.7%	-1,600	-6.3%
Mining, Logging and Construction	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	0.0%	-100	-5.3%
Manufacturing	19,200	19,200	20,400	0	0.0%	-1,200	-5.9%
Durable Goods	16,800	16,600	18,400	200	1.2%	-1,600	-8.7%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	7,200	7,100	7,700	100	1.4%	-500	-6.5%
Retail Trade	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	0.0%	-200	-4.2%
Information	300	300	300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	1,400	1,400	1,500	0	0.0%	-100	-6.7%
Professional and Business Services	6,000	5,600	5,800	400	7.1%	200	3.5%
Education and Health Services	4,600	4,700	4,500	-100	-2.1%	100	2.2%
Leisure and Hospitality	3,100	3,100	4,200	0	0.0%	-1,100	-26.2%
Other Services	1,200	1,200	1,400	0	0.0%	-200	-14.3%
Total Government	5,900	5,000	6,100	900	18.0%	-200	-3.3%
Federal Government	300	200	200	100	50.0%	100	50.0%
State Government	900	900	1,000	0	0.0%	-100	-10.0%
Local Government	4,700	3,900	4,900	800	20.5%	-200	-4.1%
Local Government Educational Services	1,800	1,100	1,900	700	63.6%	-100	-5.3%

Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Current Employment Statistics

Columbus MSA Employment Trends



Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Current Employment Statistics | Note: Historical data for the most recent 4 years (both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted) are revised near the beginning of each calendar year, prior to the release of January estimates for statewide data.

Frequently Listed Jobs	
Top 20 job listings in Region 9 in the past month	
Rank	Occupations
1	Manufacturing Production Technicians
2	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand
3	Production Workers, All Other
4	Social and Human Service Assistants
5	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses
6	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
7	Maintenance Workers, Machinery
8	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food
9	Customer Service Representatives
10	Managers, All Other
11	Nursing Assistants
12	Retail Salespersons
13	Registered Nurses
14	Computer Network Support Specialists
15	Security Guards
16	Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
17	Merchandise Displayers and Window Trimmers
18	Building Cleaning Workers, All Other
19	Driver/Sales Workers
20	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

Applicant Pool	
Top 20 occupations desired by applicants on their resumes in the past 12 months	
Occupations	# of applicants
Production Workers, All Other	2,140
Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other	1,725
Helpers--Production Workers	1,077
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	665
Cashiers	644
Customer Service Representatives	537
Office Clerks, General	508
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	500
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	462
Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other	413
Managers, All Other	412
Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	406
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	399
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	372
Extraction Workers, All Other	366
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	353
Packers and Packagers, Hand	337
Receptionists and Information Clerks	325
Retail Salespersons	324
Team Assemblers	319

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

The unequal employment effects of COVID-19



Incontext A publication of the Indiana Business Research Center at Indiana University's Kelley School of Business.

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The inequalities of those afflicted with COVID-19 are compounded by the job effects of virus mitigation attempts. In an attempt to social distance, businesses beginning in March either closed or dramatically altered their operations. This resulted in a sudden and profound reduction in employment starting in March 2020.

The workforce has always been subjected to divisions, but even more so during mitigation attempts given that there are two categories of jobs: those that are conducive to remote work and those that are not. Thus, changes in employment varied by occupation based on the ability to conduct the function of the occupation remotely. For example, an office position has the potential to be completed remotely, whereas a hairdresser cannot. Therefore, the impact of virus mitigation strategies in the labor market was asymmetric. While all sectors of employment were negatively impacted, some sectors were hurt more significantly.

Using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates, the employment changes for 2020 can be aggregated by supersector (i.e., natural resources and mining; construction; manufacturing; trade, transportation and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; private education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services; and government).

If the job losses of March and April are combined and compared with the gains in May, the net change of those three months indicate the difficult challenge ahead in restoring the Indiana labor market. While it is hoped that future months will help the employment picture as businesses continue to open, this is dependent on an unknown virus and health concerns. It is also dependent on an unknown amount of structural erosion in the economy. The virus and/or structural erosion in the economy may cause labor changes well into the future and not yet seen.

While there is considerable debate on the potential speed of the recovery and permanent damage, one can examine the data to observe who carried the initial weight of the crisis. The categories most affected by the crisis are manufacturing and leisure and hospitality. Manufacturing fell as shops closed. How quickly they can return will be a function of the virus and the ability of those shops to implement social distancing guidelines.

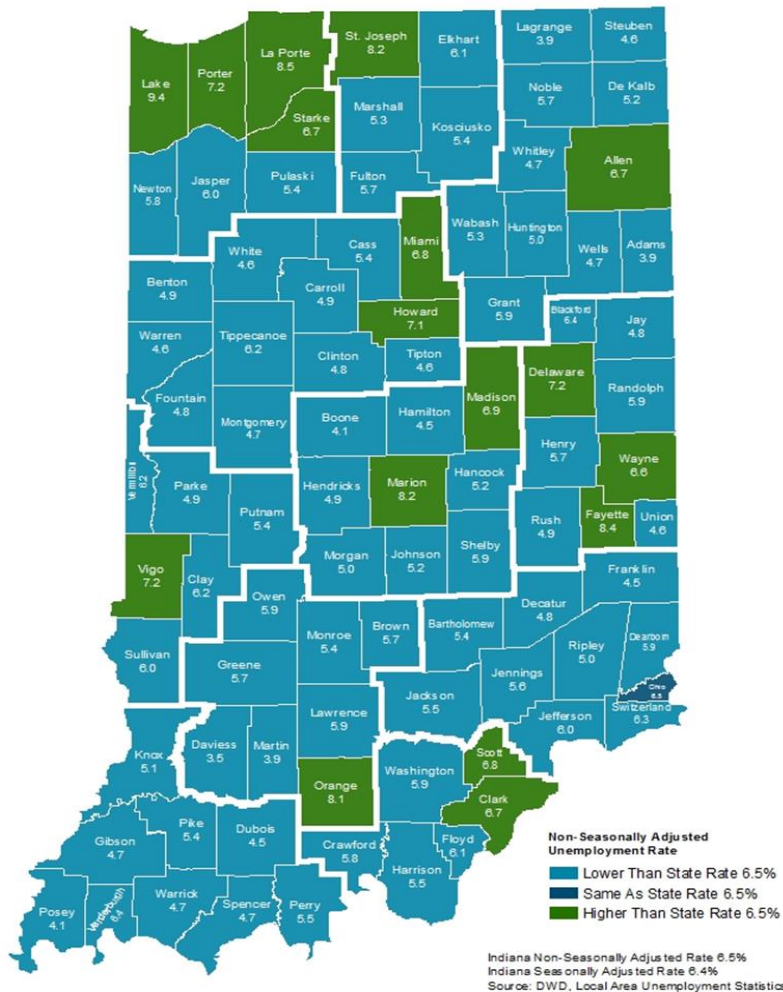
Employment in the leisure and hospitality sector was devastated by the virus. Additionally, this sector may have the most difficulty adhering to new social distancing guidelines. The viability of restaurants/bars with seating restriction is unknown. The longer term impact of the crisis on this sector is not known and likely will remain unknown long into the future.

Trade, transportation and utilities saw a marked decline, but also endured a reallocation of employment. Retail trade saw considerable disruption. Clothing stores and nonessentials were closed and jobs were lost, but essential retail like groceries witnessed increasing employment. Likewise, distribution jobs undoubtedly increased and online ordering spiked during lockdowns. This job category witnessed and will continue to witness considerable job turnover.

Construction, information and financial activities were the least affected of the major categories of employment. These categories were sometimes deemed essential and done outside. In the case of information and financial activities, these jobs are primarily office based and in many cases were switched to remote work. Thus, these categories were less impacted by the mitigation strategies and witnessed a less severe drop in March and April and, on net, have carried less of the economic burden.

In examining the uneven impact of virus mitigation strategies on employment by sectors, it can be observed that the sectors most impacted are those that offer the lowest wages. The employment burden is likely being carried by those least able to afford the weight or have sufficient savings to weather the crisis.

County Unemployment Rates August 2020



INDIANA
DEPARTMENT OF
WORKFORCE
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Questions?

Please contact the DWD
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